The year 1888 promises to be a year of splendid political developments, one and all redounding to the glory and triumph of a

1888.

# UNITED DEMOCRACY.

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# THE SUN,

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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1888.

The Democratic National Committee. Forty-seven members of the Democratic nal Committee will meet in Washington day after to-morrow, in person or by proxy, to select the time and place for holding the National Convention.

It is interesting to observe that not less than ten of these gentlemen hold offices under the present Administration-some of them very high offices.

That is all right. To the Collectors and Postmasters already on the list we should be giad to see another Postmaster added, namely, the Postmaster at New York; it being understood that, to get upon the Demo eratic National Committee, the New York Postmaster would have to be a Democrat.

Nevertheless, it was in just this state of things that Mr. CLEVELAND discovered. three years and a half ago, a most serious danger to American institutions.

"When we consider," said Mr. CLEVELAND, in declaring his belief that there should be a constitutional amendment disqualifying the President from rediection-"when we consider the patronage of this great office, the allurements of power, the temptation to retain place once gained, and, more than all, the availability a party finds in an incumbent whom a horde of officeholders, with a seal born of benefits and fostered by the hope of favors yet to come, stand ready to aid with money and trained political service, we recognize in the eligibility of the President for rediection a most serious danger to that calm, deliberate, and intelligent political action which must characterize a government by the people."

It is proper to add that Mr. CLEVELAND has chosen just this time for a trip to Florida, in order to avoid influencing, by personal contiguity, the calm, deliberate, and selligent action which should characterize a Democratic National Committee.

### Matrimony Here and in London. It may seem strange to the great majority

of people that a writer in one of the most nent English magazines, the Nineonth Century, should feel called upon to produce an elaborate paper to show that it is possible for a young married couple to live in London on £700, or \$3,500 a year. An article to show how an income of \$700 a year could be made to suffice would probably to them more pertinent, especially as the object of the paper is the encouragement of matrimony, and the average Lon-con income must be less rather than more

But the essayist addresses himself only to young people who have been brought up in contending individual. ther a fashion among the bachelors of club Aland to say that it is an impossibility to begin married life respectably on less than a sand a year," or, in our money, \$5,000. In New York very many such bachelors would make the sum required much more. We have heard the necessary income put by me of these young gentlemen at even five times that amount.

Yet, according to this writer's carefully prepared schedule of necessary expenses, the st of economically maintaining such a household as he describes is not greater. even if it is not less, in New York than in ondon. Here are his figures after consolidating some minor items:

\$725 Dres 60 Miscellansous..... 465 ..... 420 Balance..... 250 Total ... ...\$3,500

Under the head of rent he puts rates and bares, including gas. Rent in London is doubtless much less than such a couple as be describes would have to pay for an equally estrable house here "in a thoroughly repectable if not fashionable neighborhood." But it is possible for them "to begin married life respectably" in New York in an apartment, which they can hire for little more than the \$725 he allows. In such an apartment their expenses for fuel would not be much greater than his estimate for London, while for wages their necessary outlay would not be more. We have included his item for "washing" under wages, for here the work would be done at home, if three servants, including a nurse for one child, were kept, according to his allowance. But, matter of fact, for such a household here, closely economizing in every direction, as he advises, the number servants would more likely be two than three, and their wages would be about \$350, for he expressly provides for only a very simple table, and much simpler than people in such circumstances as he reats of are accustomed to maintain here. He allows his married pair only inexpensive sures, which do not involve much cost or dress, and precludes them from enterng. except as to the offering of "pot luck," and therefore if they lived here in the same way their expenses for food and dress would not be greater. Then he gives them about a thousand dollars a year to spend on byuries, in addition to those he had namedfor pleasures, travelling, and the like. ich a scale of expenses, too, he tells us, is

only possible where the London household is closely supervised by its mistress, so that there shall be no waste and extravagance. requires her to do her own marketing and to take every care to keep down its cost, and also that both she and her husband should keep systematic accounts, guarding every penny. They must be especially frugal and self-denying in the matter of dress and amusements, and he truly says that for every right-minded man starting out on his matrimonial career "the do mestic hearth affords a great counterattraction to the evening amusements considered almost essential in the days of bachelorhood." For a couple

so proceeding, we think that it may safely be said that an income of \$3,500 would go further in New York than in London, and if there is any bachelor here with that income who doubts his pecuniary ability to enjoy the bliss of matrimony, let him dismiss his fears and set about winning a wife.

Mr. BLAINE'S Florence letter may be sincerely deplored by the masses of his party, but it will give a chance to the second-class political actors to strut their brief hour upon the stage. All the little names that otherwise would not have been heard of or from, and some of the bigger ones, may now jut out

for a season. Humorists in Massachusetts have already nominated the Hon, George F. HOAR, who was the first curator of the Garden of Eden. Michigan is trying to thrill for RUSSELL A. ALGER. Illinois affects to have a fondness mostly secret-for Shelby M. Cullon. Wisconsin palpitates between two charmers, RUSK and FAIRCHILD. Indiana has her HARRISON, although it is a question if HAR-RISON has Indiana. Judge GRESHAM is an Indiana man, too, we suppose, although Chicago, which depends upon immigrants for its good citizens, may be anxious to claim him. Connecticut presents a good soldier and good fellow in the person of Gen. JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, for whom North Carolina and

central New York should also be solid. If central New York is solid for Gen. HAWLEY, New York Central is solid for Mr. MITCHELL DEPEW. But New York is big. and who is her real favorite is unknown. Let all of 'em have a chance, Evants, the COLUMBUS of 1892, and HISCOCK, the Syracusan and Morroy, the sinews of war and diplomacy. Fire kills fire, and perhaps no New York Republican with honorable designs upon the Presidency will have his heart's desire.

Ohio has Sherman, whose real name is FORAKER, and SHERIDAN, who is too brave to run well. Iowa has the slow-pondering and good-hearted BOYD ALLISON, and MILLER, Samuel F., Judge, an improbable candidate but a most learned Judge. Minnesota has nobody since WILLIE WINDOM went away. New Hampshire sags beneath the weight of BLAIR, the enemy of the Jesuits and of common sense. Besides, Mr. Earon Chan-DLER is of the Granite State, which has melted to his charms. Maine has her regrets and souvenirs. Her heart is true to James. Rhode Island doesn't have a republican form of government, and consequently doesn't count. Pennsylvania has DON CAMEBON, BRAVER, HABTRANFT. QUAY, and others too numerous to mention, as the ex-Keystone State's candidates usually are. New Jersey boasts her PHELPS. near to BLAINE, and sure of the Yale College vote if Mr. DEPEW gives his consent. Kansas has INGALLS, but doesn't seem to appreciate the boon. The Pacific coast is afraid of COLEMAN, and sticks to BLAINE. Everywhere else the little candidates, who may or may not get bigger, are having fun.

But it is curious that Vermont, which now has a better opportunity than ever to boom the Hon. G. FROST EDMUNDS, seems to heed him not, but to be wholly and tenderly concerned for Mr. BLAINE.

# A Bright Vision of Success.

We have two motives in printing Mr. WIL-LIAM FALLIS'S succinct estimate of the present unverselty of "LARRY" GODKIN of the Second ward. The first is to show that the magnitude of the task now before "LARRY" is fully appreciated, even at a considerable distance from the scene of conflict. Our second and more important purpose is to point out a psychological distinction of rare interest which the gentleman in Middletown and many others seem to overlook.

It is unphilosophical to speak of "LARRY"

GODKIN as a person of extreme unverseity. as if the whole "LARRY" was untruthful. The tendency of modern thought is to recognize the fact that what we have be in the habit of calling individuality is in truth always a duality or plurality of natures contending for supremacy in the so-called

This principle has never been more strikingly illustrated than by ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON in the story of Dr. JERYLL and Mr. Hype. But in the case of every mother's son of us here on earth the situation is far more complex than that which was imagined by Mr. STEVENSON. It is not simply a question between good and bad. In a man's character there may be a dozen or forty or five hundred totally diverse and irreconcilable natures struggling for mastery. A man is not himself alone. He is partly his father, partly his mother, partly his grandmother on the paternal side, let us say, while perhaps the depravity of a particularly bad great-great-grandfather accompanies him all through life like a haunting spirit of evil. The presence of these contend ing elements makes every man's soul the battleground of an incessant moral warfare. Happy his memory if at the end the good

elements are on top. Now, in "LARBY" GODKIN's case the situation is still further complicated by the active presence of a regular old divvle of unveracity, inherited we know not from what source. It is unfair for Mr. FALLIS to assume that this divvie is "LARRY" himself; that is to say, the whole of "LARRY." Everybody must be aware that there is another, a nobler "Lan BY"-or, to speak more precisely, another part of "LARRY'S" moral nature-which is fighting like sixty to overcome the divvie of untruthfulness and to crowd him out altogether, so that the divvie will no longer be

a part of the real "LARBY." Such struggles are not new in the experience of mankind. They have been going on since the world began, and they are in progress to-day not only in the Second ward. but in every other ward and street and dwelling in this town, and in every town and hamlet on the face of the globe. What distinguishes "LARRY's" struggle with his divvie from all similar encounters is the fact that for the first time in history observers are able, thanks to the recent invention of the contrivance known as the GODKIN alethometer, to measure exactly the progress of the struggle, to express with scientific precision its varying phases and to record with mathematical accuracy the respective gains and losses of "LARRY and the divvie with which he is struggling.

The alethometer stood yesterday at 16. This is a falling off of about one point since Thursday, and again we urge "LARRY to brace up. He must not lose this fight. He must not be discouraged. He must fix his eyes on the shining goal, and then the long, difficult way through the twenties, the thirties, the forties and fifties, and so on to the nineties, will be greatly shortened. Up, "LARRY," and be doing! Let us draw a

picture for your encouragement. Printing House square is filled with mighty throng of people. The City Hall Park is packed to the limits of standing room. The multitude reaches up Centre street nearly to the Tombs, and down Park row and Broadway quite to the corner of Fulton. From the windows of THE SUN Building we seem to look out upon a sea of upturned faces. Every face is eager with expectation and bright with hope. It is ran away into the bush with their plunder to

hotel lobbies, and other acoustomed places of resort are practically deserted. The citizens of New York have come down town in a mass to read the latest returns from the Becond ward as they are flashed forth from time to time in figures of light from

THE SUN's stereopticon.

Ninety-nine and a quarter on the bulletin! A cheer goes up, for this is an advance of one-eighth of one point by the alethometer and fractional gains or losses occasion more excitement now than runs of ten or fifteen did in the earlier stages of the contest Ninety-nine and a half! A louder cheer and men grasp each other's hands, even if they be strangers. Ninety-nine and three-quarters! The faces upturned toward THE BUN's stereopticon white with repressed excitement. The nervous tension is terrific. Not a sound is heard in Printing House square. The vast crowd is silent and motionless, except as a few persons, here and there, try to wriggle their way out of the throng. These are bet-ting men who, attracted by heavy odds, have put their money on the divvie. Another long wait, and then, toward midnight, perhaps, the stereopticon flashes out the glorious news so long expected:

Ah, then, what a shout goes up from the throats of the immense multitude! From the exultant ring of this cry of triumph, those who are not near enough to read the figures catch the news and pass it on to the people still further away. "'LARRY' has downed the divvie!" Cheer echoes cheer all the way along the line from the Tombs to HUDNUT's Pharmacy. "'LARRY' has downed his divvie!" the answering cry comes back from a smaller but not less anxiously expectant crowd which has been surrounding the office of the Evening Post since sundown. And in five minutes all over New York men are shouting themselves hoarse, cannon are banging, bells are ringing, bonfires are blazing, rockets are shooting; while a red glare on the western horizon shows that even the people of New Jersey are celebrating the wonderful news that "LARRY" GODKIN has won the victory, and at last stands forth a shining example of reform, rated at 100 for

"100."

veracity. How do you like the picture, "LARRY"? It is a figment of the imagination, but it depends only upon your better self to make it vividly true and real. Is not this worth striving for. "LARRY"?

## Give Sport a Fair Show.

Captain Sam Brown's recent sensational statement about frauds on the turf shows that it is about time that persons should exercise a little common sense and judgment in the matter of making sweeping assertions of fraud against men engaged in horse racing and other sports. Is it likely, for instance, that the Dwyge Brothers, who, during their phenomenally success ful career on the turf, have borne the reputation of being honest and square in all their dealings, would invest large amounts of money in procuring the best race horses in America for the purpose of having them beaten? Would they enter into conspiracies with bookmakers from whom they have won many thousands of dollars and expect to win many more? Would they be likely to tamper with a great race like the Brooklyn Handicap on their new track in which more than a quarter of a million dollars is invested, and in which the only chance of financial success lies in honest racing? Does not the fact that three horses finished head and head, in the fastest time ever made at the distance, prove that the race was won on its merits? Would they be likely to send a valuable colt to Kentucky, after backing him all winter, to be beaten in the Kentucky Derby, when a victory would have made their horse famous the world over? And yet such charges are made by impulsive, unreasoning men, who thoughtlessly aid mean little tricksters on the turf in dragging the noble sport deep into the mire.

So with great performances made by pedestrians. There is always a hue and cry out fraudulent scoring. Such a thing is practically impossible in these days. Aside from a few immaterial mistakes made in the first scurry, when the men run in a swarm, the record of miles is correct to the finish The rival contestants, their trainers, and men who back them, watch the scores day and night, while the hourly score sheets, kept by amateur athletes, are open to inspection at all times. Tampering with the scores would be detected at once. A vast amount of unjust prejudice against sport is created by ignorant and cranky men.

The Fiftieth Congress seems to have struck some people as a body of infinite capacity for talk combined with a very finite disposi-tion for work. This impression may be removed during the present week, which is to b given up, after to-day, to passing public buildings bills; and lest too few of them should be enacted, the debate on each is to be limited to half an hour. There is little probability that he thirty minutes allowed for discussion will be used for many of the measures. Perhaps by the end of the week it may be discovered that the Fiftieth Congress is willing enough to work, when it gets the sort of subject it likes to

Paymaster Daniel N. Basis has found in the Senate Committee on Claims more tenient judges of his mishap at Antelope Springs than he did in his brother officers. Last March.
PARKER, the cowboy, stole from the stage-coach in front of the tavern where Major Bask and his escort were taking dinner the Paymaster's value containing Government funds, and made off with it. The thief was well mounted, and his pursuers could not catch him. The amount of public money in the valise was \$7,850, and it was never explained why it had been left in the stage to take care of itself. A court of inwhich Col. H. A. Monnow, Twenty first Infantry, was President, reached a num-ber of conclusions, one of which was as follows: "2. That Major Darriz, N. Bass. Paymaster, U. S. Army, did not give such direct and detailed orders to the members of the eacort as to the manner in which they should guard the public money in his possession, while on route to Fort McKinney, as the importance of the matter required; and that he did not take the proper and necessary pains to see that any orders which he had given on this subject were duly obeyed."

The Senate committee, however, thinks that this finding "does injustice to Major Bask," and that while the evidence does not show the "highest degree of vigilance" on his part, it is not satisfied that he is justly chargeable with negligence." Hence it proposes that the loss shall fall upon the Government instead of upon the Paymaster and his bondsmen. The immunity from loss which has been ascribed to the special skill and training, as well as to the bonds of the pay corps, seems to have failed in this important instance. Probably a leason has been learned from this experience.

A lot of unregenerate Congo natives are now wearing a part of the steamer City of Brussels, diverting material intended for utility to purely ornamental purposes. While a river recently, carrying many pieces of the steamer around the cataracts, it was attacked by natives, who put the caravan to flight and retained the fragments of the steamer as spoils of war. When a force was hurried down the river from Leopoldville to recover the property. it was found that all the copper parts of the boiler had been converted into ornaments, and were adorning the arms and legs of the belies of the Basundi. Most of these fair creatures

evening, but the theatree, the clubs, the wait until the affair blew over, and as the hotel lobbies, and other accustomed places of resort are practically deserted. The ing armiets and other jewelry into boiler plates, even if it could recover its copper, the City of Brussels will not be able to ply on the Upper Congo until fresh materials arrive from Europe. The Basundi are the tribe whose hostility nearly resulted in starving the first STANLEY expedition on the great river, and they are ably sustaining their reputation as the incorrigibles of the Lower Congo.

The National Demogratic Committee, which meets in Washington on Wednesday, will fix the place for the holding of the Convention to nominate a Democratic candidate for President. We respectfully call the attention of the members of the committee to the flourishing city of New York.

The Pittsburgh papers tell of an interesting scene at the Light Locomotive Works last Thursday, when all hands were made sharers in the profits of the establishment during the last year. The proprietors have for two suc-cessive years carried out the system of profit sharing, and they say that it has been advantageous to all concerned. It was made evident by the scenes at the works that it had given rare satisfaction to the men employed in them.

Senator BLATE's crank hobby has cost the taxpayers of this country at least a hundred thousand dollars. He should be suppressed, even if it has to be done with shot and shell. He should be captured and sunk.

The suppression of Senator Blazz should be made a plank in the platform of each of the

The leaders of the Reading strike have striven to stir up prejudice against Mr. Cornin by accusing him of the fell purpose of breaking and they have attributed language to him that was fitted to serve their purpose. But Mr. Conary himself is the authority for the statement that he does not oppose or seek to break up that body or any other labor organization, and that he would not for a moment interfere with the right of the miners to belong to such bodies. He made this declaration when the false charge was first put out, and he repeats it now that the strike has been broken.

In his great speech of last Friday in Parliament, Mr. GLADSTONE made the charge that the police of Ireland "concocted crimes" in or-der to serve the ends of the Tory Government. On the same day, in the German Reichstag, when the Anti-Socialist bill was up, Herr Von PUTTKAMER, Minister of the Interior, while denying that the police employed "provocative agents," admitted that emissaries thus designated were in their service, as had been proved by the official reports of the plots concected

If what we hear about the blunders and defects in the mounting of the great Lick telegraceful. The object glass of this telescope was the last important work to which the late ALVAN CLARE applied his matchless skill, and all the evidence we possess of its qualities agrees in showing that it is as excellent in execution as it is unrivalled in magnitude. The unusual nature of Mr. Lick's bequest, no less than the world-wide reputation of the man who made the tele-scope, should have insured the employment of only the very highest skill in the completion of the work at Mount Hamilton. But it seems that somebody has blundered most seriously, where a blunder of any kind should have been impossible, and so we may have to wait another year before the giant telescope can be put to

A right and proper opinion has been given by the Corporation Counsel in regard to the power of the Commissioners of Charities to cremate the bodies of unknown persons dying in the public institutions under their charge. The Commissioners asked his opinion on the question for their guidance, and he informed them that they had not the power, and that its exercise would be unlawful. This puts an end to a disagreeable suggestion, which did not deserve the consideration of the Commissioners.

Eight correspondents of Italian newspaers are with the army on the Abyssinian border, and every one of them complains that he is prevented by the censorship from sending more than very inadequate reports of the preparations for the campaign. One journalist says that he wrote a harmless account of the advance to Saati, which Gen. Lanza cut down to a meagre paragraph, and that it is impossi-ble to perform his duty while the press censor exercises unlimited control over his manuscripts. About all the news we are getting from Massowah relates to dissensions among the Abyssinians. These reports, the correspondents say, come from natives, who are great liars, and tell any story they think will

please the Italians.

There is one stern fact that cannot be suppressed or circumvented. The cool season at Massowah ends early in March. The same aues who compare the temperature of Aden to a furnace say that of Massowah must resemble Sheol, and if the Italians do not get into the highlands pretty soon they will swelter under a degree of heat that few Europeans can ensily and safely endure.

According to a San Francisco paper, WASH-INGTON'S anniversary will this year be observed as a field day at the Presidio, with such a marshalling of troops there as has not been seen for a long time on the Government grounds. The Second Brigade of the National Guard is to aid the regulars in this demonstration in honor of the holiday. All this is very creditable to those concerned, and worthy of the attention of authorities and people on the Atlantic coast and elsewhere.

# The New Bomedy for Sensickness.

From the London Times. It may interest your readers to know that in the new artificial alkaleid, antipyring discovered in 1863 by Knorr of Erlangen, a potent remedy for scaledones has been found. According to the Compt. rend. 1887, 105, 847, E. Dupy administered antipyring during the last three days before embarking and the first three days of an ocean voyage, in does of 3 grammes per day. He states that none of the persons thus treated unflared from scaledones. suffered from seasietness during the voyage across the Atlantic Ocean—a sufficiently severe test, certainly. Again, another and independent authority. M. Ossian-Bennet (Compt. resd. 1867, 105, 1,038), states that anti-pyrine acts excellently as a remedy against seasickness. In most cases a dose of 11g gratnmes is sufficient, the effect being manifested in about ten minutes. In other cases the dose must be repeated. N. Ossian Bonnet never required to use more than 8 grammes, in two doses, i rder to completely remove the evil within an hour. In order to completely remove the evil within an hour. In some cases, which were very rars, when the sick person, in consequence of continued vemiting, could not take the remedy, a subontaneous injection of one gramme of antipyrine proved anticion to remove the seasichness. Warson Surf. F. C. S., F. I. C., Lecturer in Chemical Technology in the Owens College, and Lecturer of the Victoria University, &c.

The Alethemeter in Orange County, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "Larry" Godkin as a straight-out liar stands high. As a liar by innucade he is ahead of any one in the profession.

Mindlawove, M. Y., Feb. 18. William Fallia.

# Another Mr. Dahlgren.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Replying to "Chas G. Dahlgren of Mississippi" in Twn Sow of Feb. 18, I would say that if he will make his first clause of "results" read, "For every crime there should be a penalty," and follow by saying that the moral law was abused by the failure on the part of Gen. Witson and others to "convior" Jeff Davis by tying him together with his crinotine and petucoats, to a good apple tree bough, he will then fad his results to assume an alterative state of the second CHAL O. DANLGREN OF New York.

At Least, People Say Sa. From Our Society Journal.

THE NEW YORK SUR is the best edited newspaper-marning and evening editions alike—in the world. It has no rival. TAKEN FOR MRS. SURBATT.

Rhode Island Lady's Adventure at the

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 18.-There lives in this city a most estimable lady. Mrs. Stevenson, who twenty-two years ago was arrested and couffned in Fortress Monroe as one of the and coallined in Fortress Monroe as one of the assassins of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Samuel W. Pierce and his sister. Mrs. Stevenson, were travelling to New Berne, N. C., at the time Booth's bullet struck down President Lincoln. and they were continuing their journey while the country was being scoured by soldiers and detectives in search of the murderers. When at Newport News an armed party stopped them, and, after scrutinizing the lady, the of-ficer in command concluded that he had intercepted the flight of Mrs. Surratt and one of her male accomplices. Mr. Pierce was indig-nant, and demanded of the officer the reason of the honor conferred by a squadron of cavalry at their heels. Very sternly the Captain bade Mr. Pierce, if he valued what little of life remained to him and his companion, to hold his tongue, as he would not be responsible for discipline of his command should their

identity be known to the soldiers.

"Why should they not know who we are?" inquired the perplexed Pierce. The officer smiled grimly and said that such assumed innocence might deceive a greenhorn in the service of the country, but it would have no effect on a veteran of his experience. Cautioning the travellers to keep their own counsel if they wished to reach the fort in a recognizable condition, he gave the word of command, and the dragoons ranging themselves on each side of the carriage in which the lady and gentleman were riding, broke into a canter, closing up on all sides, so that escape was impossible. At Fortress Monroe the lady and gentleman were received in silence. An orderly had dashed ahead to acquaint the commandant with the nature of the capture, and he too, seeing the danger of delivering his prisoners alive, were it known that they were Mrs. Surratt and another of the gang of conspirators, gave strict orders that the names of the prisoners should be kept secret from the rank and file. When within the grim fortress the travellers were separated, and confined in casemate barrack rooms.

"You shall be attended to by women, madam," said the commandant, "but be prepared to leave for Washington at an hour's notice,"

"I have no business in Washington, sir. I have just left that city."

"I am compelled to take official notice of the admission, madam," was the grave, but recer smiled grimly and said that such

"I have no business in Washington, sir. I have just left that city."

"I am compelled to take official notice of the admission, madam." was 'the grave, but respectful reply: "In the mean time you will hand me your travelling bag."

"Have I fallen into the hands of bandits or highwaymen?" exclaimed Mrs. Stevenson, at a loss to conceive the cause of their detention.

"You have fallen into the hands of loyal soldiers of the Union, madam; men who must do their duty even if it offend and discommode a lady."

a lady."
"I beg your pardon; indeed I do," said the lady with frankness. "I am annoyed, it is true, at this unwarrantable detention, but it gives me no excuse for calling you bandits. Please forgive me," and the lady extended her

gives me no excuse for calling you bandits. Please forgive me," and the lady extended her hand.

To her astonishment the commandant did not take it. He merely bowed, and informed her that he would make such arrangements as he could for her comfort. Mirs. Stevenson little knew the reason why the brave officer had not accepted the friendly hand she had extended, but she soon learned that he thought it was red with the blood of the martyred Lincoln, and she readily forgave him the seeming discourtery.

An hour later, after the effects of Mr. Plerce and Mrs. Stevenson had been examined, they were brought together and questioned again as to their names and where they had come from. Of course they had but one story to tell. They had come from Providence and were going to New Berne.

"It lelegraph to the Governor of Rhode Island, will be confirm what you say?" asked the commanding officer.
"Undoubtedly, for he is well acquainted with us," was the reply.

"Undoubtedly, for he is well acquainted with us." was the reply.

The wires were nut in operation, and in a few hours a message was received from Gov. Bmith of Rhode Island, fully verifying the statements of the travellers. The explanation was clinched by the arrival at the fort of an officer of high rank to whom Mr. Pierce and Mrs. Stevenson were personally known. They were immediately released, and so, instead of being sent to Washington under guard as assassins of Lincoln, they dined with the Colonel and resumed their journey.

Three American officers start from San Franisco in to-morrow's Steamer on their way to Chemulpo and thence up the river to Seoul in response to tation from the King of Corea to reorganize

struct his army.

Gen. William McE. Dye, the first of the officers selected on Gen. Sheridan's recommendation, was a fellow cades
of the Lieutenant-General's at West Point, and graduated very near him in the class of 1803, Dye being No.
32 and Sheridan No. 34. He served in the Eighth Infantry until 1861, then was Colonel of the Twentieth a novelty to him, insamuch as he resigned as Major in our regular army to enter the Khedive's army, where he remained five years, taking part in various cam-paigns. Of late he has been connected with the Pension Office in Washington. Major Cummings, who goes with Gen. Dye, was in the Confederate army, on the staffs of Gen. Beauregard and other prominent officers. Major Lee is of the staff of Gov. Beaver of Pennsylvania This selection of American officers by the King of Corea to put his army on a military footing is of a piece with the friendliness constantly shown by that monarch for the United States and its people. The treaty made by him with Admiral Shufeidt was the first ever con-cluded with a Western power. The first embassy sent out from Corea to any country save China and Japan is the one now at Washington. The King's foreign advise is an American, as are the Inspector General of the cus-toms service and other efficials. Admiral Chandler has found a warm welcome whenever his duties as com-mander of the Asiatic station have carried him to Seoul. mander of the Asiatic station have carried him to Seoul. Minister Hugh A Dinmore of Arkansas is high in favor at the capital and had an important part to perform in sending away the embassy, for which an American naval vessel was provided. Americans have also been intrusted with building up an educational system, and several schools have been opened by them in which

There would seem to be urgent reason for putting the Corean army on a military footing if there be any truth in the rumor recently repeated in the United States Sen-ate to the effect that China had been plotting to de-throne the King and absorb Corea, under a pian making his father in law, the ex-regent, a regent again.

# Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

A little London bootblack confessed to making eighthillings a day, or about \$2. The mystery regarding the whites of eggs after the ice cream factories have used up their yolks is explained by a statement that they are used to make albumenized

paper for photography. The church to experience the most changes of recent days is St. Paul's Cathedral. Electrical lighting has jus een introduced there.

The oldest known bearded woman has just died in the

Pyreness. She had exhibited herself in the village fairs for sixty years. The new Ministry of Sweden is decidedly protectionist New leases made of Crown lands on Piccaduly and Piccadilly circus show that in the last twenty-one years

property has increased in value from 80 to 100 per cent.
Of late years Teneriff and Oratava have become fash
ionable health resorts. A syndicate has now been form
ed to establish a large hotel upon the Grand Canary. The Paris Anarchists used to clamor for the "blood of the Bothschilds." At a recent meeting they denounced the great dry goods houses like the Son Marche and the Louvre, and even Mms. Boucleault, the head of the former. The meeting broke up with cries of "Vive la dynamite!"
The question agitating the British Government is
whether to make Parliamentary provision for the Frince
of Wales's daughters. Who are marriageable, or to wait intil they are engaged to be married

The differ ence between the German view of Bismarch now and that of twenty-five years ago is that when he went into the Reichatag to make his recent speech he was almost mobbed by enthusiasta and twenty-five years ago the Berliners threatened to stone him to death A fisher on the Trent was gored by a buil and sued for damages, but the Judge decided for the defendant on the ground that the plaintiff had not proved the vicious character of the bull

A fair young American named Guizwiller has sung in Paris with success. Patti had a tremendous evation in Madrid two weeks ago in "Linda di Chamounix." The stalls were from 30 to 200, the occasion being the forty-fifth anniversary of her birth, which took place in Madrid.

Prince Philippe de Bourbon, son of the Duke of Aquila and nephew of the Emperor of Brazil, has just been

entenced to thirteen months' imprisonment and 5,80 rance fine for swindling a jeweller out of some dia and jewelry.
There has been a meeting of cierks, shopmen, skilled

and unskilled laborers and workwomen in Paris to cal on shopkeepers to close at 7 P. M. The Anarchists were lenied admission, and went out and smashed all the

# A Very Valuable Element, From the American Dracilite. In Castle Garden, in New York, there arrived

last year 23.778 Jewish emigrants, 1,570 Jess than the year before. No more than 150,000 in all arrived during the past six years to the \$00,000 American Jawa so that their whole number is now about \$50,000 among the \$0,000,000 of population in this country.

PRESIDENTIAL POLITIOS

Unexpected Declaration from Demo cratte Texas

From the Austin Daily Dieg The friends of Gov. David B. Hill of New York have formally announced that he will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for

The friends of Gov. David B. Hill of New York have formally announced that he will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency.

The announcement will excite but liftle surprise. In fact, the event was foreshadowed by the action of the State Democratic Committee, where in a contest for supremacy between the friends or followers of President Cleveland and Gov. Hill; the result was virtually a drawn battle—the vote standing 17 to 17.

Gov. Hill; the result was virtually a drawn battle—the vote standing 17 to 17.

Gov. Hill; she freat decision in the Democratic ranks. They hold, and very justly, that New York will be selected as the battle ground by both the great parties in the coming conflict, and that in that State the decisive struggle for victory will be fought. Naturally, as Democrats and partisans, they desire a standard bearer who will draw to his support not only the undivided strength of his party, but the disaffected elements from other organizations. President Cleveland cannot control the vote of his party. Of course, here in the South he will be voted for and supported, as would any other man who secured the Democratic nomination. But it is to New York, New Jersey. Connecticut, and Indiana that the Democratismust look for victory, and there it cannot be obtained under Mr. Cleveland's leadershin.

The reasons for this are piain. His policy has alienated the rank and file of the party in those States. Beginning his administration with ostentatious promises of reforming the public service and administering the public service and administering the public service and administering the public service to the accomplishment of one purpose—his own renomination.

He has subordinated every branch of the public service to the accomplishment of one purpose—his own renomination.

He has servarded a class of time-serving sycophants with offices of high honor and trust, papably ignoring the services and claims of true and tried Democrate, in order to compensate his personal henchman and followers.

### Democratic Opposition to Cleveland in Alabama From the Birmingham Age

Yes, the Age is trying to beat Cleveland. Why? Because Cleveland will beat the Democratic party just as certain as he is nominated. He has deserted the platform upon which he was nominated and elected—by the skin of his was nominated and elected—by the skin of his teeth. He has gone back upon the speeches he made in New Jersey when he foresaw that unless he stood squarely upon that platform he would be defeated. What was that platform other than a protection platform? What meant Mr. Cleveland's visit to the protection State of New Jersey except to proclaim to the people of that State that he meant to stand or fall by that platform?

New Jersey except to proclaim to the people of that State that he meant to stand or fall by that platform?

How does the matter stand now? He has deserted that platform. He has utterly ignored it. In what respect? That platform says:

"In making a reduction of taxes, it is not proposed to injure any domestic industries." Will any sane man say that the putting of raw materials on the free list, such as wool, coal, iron ore, &c., will not injure these industries?

Again, Mr. Cleveland has put himself on record in opposition to any repeal of any part of the internal revenue system, which the platform expressly declares to be a "war tax." And he insists that in time of peace, when he knows the Government has no earthly use for this tax, it shall be collected just as if the Government was engaged in war, and was compelled to raise a revenue by this system of direct taxation.

The Age does not care a snap about the reputation it may make by its opposition to Cleveland. It is working for the good of the country

tation it may make by its opposition to Cleve-land. It is working for the good of the country and what it believes to be for the good of the party.

Henry Hilton, ex-Judge, merchant with Stewart, heir to much of the Stewart estate, and chief manager of that property, has lots of fun with the gamins around Chambers stree and Broadway on afternoons between 4 and ! clock. All the boys who sell newspaper about the corner where Judge Hilton's office is in the marble Stewart building know him and like him. When they see his coachman drive up and halt on the Chambers street side the boys gather in front of the millionaire's office door and soon a mob of them is waiting there, selling to passers by, perhaps, but always watching for the exit of the Judge. And when he gets out on the marble step they press around him so that he can scarcely move. They don't ask him to buy one paper from their packages, they don't yell "Extry-y" at him; they simply thrust all the papers they own right under his nose and almost climb up on his back to make him take their wares. All the while they are yelling like Indians and dancing up closer to him. Sometimes there will be ten or fifteen boys in the struggling group. The Judge smiles benignly upon them, and generally is well prepared with small coins. He takes the papers with one hand and secatters his money with the other, doing both things promiscuously. As soon as each youngster clutches a handful of dimes and nickels and pennies or quarters and lets go his grip on the papers, he unters himself from the and like him. When they see his coachman youngster clutches a handful of dimes and nickels and pennies or quarters and lets go his grip on the papers, he unites himself from the crowd, so that it gradually breaks up, and the Judge can edge around the corner to his carriage. Then the boys give a whoop as the driver sends his horses quickly up Chambers street. When this scene occurs there is generally a crowd of spectators attracted, and though they have to laugh, they don't seem to get as much fun out of the performance as do the boys, while the boys don't seem to enjoy it one whit more than the Judge himself.

### Baby Durand's Marvellous Escape From the Newark Sunday Call

The two-year-old daughter of Mr. William Durand of Irvington had an adventure last week that clearly indicates a strange and wonderful future for the charming young lady. Most bables would have broken a limb or have suffered even more under the circumstances referred to, but Miss Durand rose to the exigencies of the occasion and went through a mar-Most bables would have broken a limb or have suffered even more under the circumstances referred to, but Miss Durand rose to the exigencies of the occasion and went through a marvellous experience with hardly a mark.

Last Wednesday morning Mrs. Durand opened the windows of a sleeping room in the second story of her house on Springfield avenue to give the room an airing. As the windows are not far above the floor, she took the unusual precaution of placing a wire screen, or mosquito bar, in the window aperture. The child had been with the mother about the other rooms of the house while the latter was engaged in the "picking up" dear to every housewife's heart. The little one roamed around, and at last trotted into the room where the windows were open. The mother followed instantly, but as she entered the door one window fell with a crash. Mrs. Durand gave one glance about the room, missed the child, and screamed for help. Where was the child. This remarkable young lady was on the ground outside of the house, and had fallen from the second story window, a distance of at least seventeen feet. Hurt? Not a bit, A very slight scratch on one cheek was the only injury that could be or has since been found. But she was indignant, and cried with a lustiness that had more mad in it than she had ever shown before in her two rears of sunshiny life. Of course, all the family ran to the rescue, and the mother suffered all the agony that mothers well, however, and no harm done.

The spot where the child fell was covered with lee, and, had the fall been upon this, death would have probably resulted. A servant who was looking out of a first-story window happened to see the whole occurrence. Apparently the child had in running across the sleeping room fallen against the wire screen and carried it with her. In descending to the ground the screen was beneath the child, and one edge of the screen was b

### Ablest of Democratic Newspapers From the Bacine Tribune

The Sun is the ablest of Democratic newspapers, and sounds the keynotes from the Empire State. It has a notable article on the candidacy of Cleveland for a second term, which we give entire, as we regard it as the best presentation of the situation, so far as Cleveland is concerned, which we have seen.

The Maiden's Farewell. From the Boston Courier. The time has come and we must part; The tear drop dime mine eye. How of I've clasped thes to my hears With joy in days gone by!

When first I saw thee, I was sure Thou cam'st to me to stay; But nothing mundane doth endure— All things must pass away.

How oft in days forever past.

My form thou hast embraced!

Another takes thy place at las!

And claspe me round the waist. But such is life—we meet to part, In midst of change we dwell: Another clasps to-day my heart. Old cerset, fare thee well. INTERESTING COSSIP OF THE DAY.

Gen. J. Watts De Feyster, who has reduced the rumpes with Fits-John Porter about the policeman whose post was changed, belongs to an oid New York family, and is a man of inherited fortune and peculiar temper. For a quarter of a century his house in Twenty-first street has been a hospitable place of resort for the Generals of the late war, the battles of which have been fought now again hundreds of times around his tables. He is a racy critic of the strategy of battles, and has written many pamphlets on the subject. His admiration for Gen. Jo. Hooker is offset by his lack of it for Gen. Pin John Porter. His most important historical work is a famboyant "Life of Cavausius." an obscure here of the Dutch stock in the third century. Gen. De Peyster obtained his title when he was Brigadier-General of the State militia nearly forty years ago.

It is pleasing to be assured that John E. Keyser of this

It is pleasing to be assured that John S. Keyser of this city was not entirely ruined by the atremot he made last December and January to feed all the hanger men and wemen who applied at the free lunch counter he set up. But he did not give up the attempt without unies.

There is hardly a single Chinaman among the Chinese more Americans of both sexes who have taken up the Chinese oplum habit than Chinamen who have been seized with the alcoholic mania of the Americans.

Biamarck is the foremost man fin Germany, and Glad-stone, though out of office, the foremost in Great Britain, Who holds that post among the mighty men in the United States?

United States?

Adolph Strawer, the President of the Cigarmakars international Union, which has probably a larger membership than any other trades union in the United State, was denounced as the "tobasee pope" less Friday night in Cooper Union on account of his action in uphelding the internal revenue tax on eigers. Per nearly twenty years Mr. Strasser has been one of the chief leaders in all the movements of the ever-moving eigermakers. He has had great success in uniting and organising the work people of his trade, though some of them yet beleng to rival body under the Knights of Labor. In the direction of the numerous strikes in the trade he has won as unequalted renown among his fellow workmen by his combativeness, strategy, and pertinacity. He is now equalled renown among his fellow workmen by his combativeness, strategy, and pertinacity. He is now carrying on operations against Chinese competition on the Pacific cossit, against the tenement house cigarmaking system in New York, against his antagonists in Nr. Pewderive order, and against non-unionists everywhere. His union has a full treasury for service in everywhere, the union has a full treasury for service in everywhere, the union has a full treasury for service in everywhere, the union has a full treasury for service in everywhere, as a safeguard against embezziement, which has been unknown. The union was able to spend several himdred thousand dollars, three years aga, in the Cincunati strike, and it has spent half a unifilon it its war upon the tenement house system. President Strasser is a dark-complexioned, self-preserved man of forty.

"I notice," said his lordship, while entoying a tray."

"I notice," said his lordship, while enjoying a tray "I notice," said his lordship, while enjoying a ray of Bine Points on the half shell in Fulton Market.—It notice that some New Yorkers put pepper on their ovators, others put catsun others lemon juice, and I once saw a man here sprinkle them with salt; but when you get bivaives of this breed do not spoil the lusclous favor with any condiment whatever—that is my advice."

At yesterday's meeting of the Central Labor Union group of delegates held a dialogue in a corner. One of them said: "It was the only thing Henry George could do, in his own interest, to slide over to Claveland its couldn't get ten votes here, though we all yelled for him when we first set him up for office, and he couldn't get a thousand votes in the whole city. He is at loggerheads with Dr. McGlynn, who boosted him up, and with Mo-Mackin's workers and with the Barnes cilque; he has bursted the United Labor parry, and split the Aut-Poserty Society; he is at daggers drawn with the United Labor. Labor party, and the Progressives, and the Socialists, and the protectionists: he is deserted by everybody except a handful of hangers on. A man can't stand long all by himself on egotism, free trade, and humber. This tirade was backed up by all the haif-desen dela gates in the group. A canvass of the Central Labor Union has shown that the speaker was right in anying not a half dozen of its members take Mr. George's side,

Possibly the reader of these lines may know what their writer never heard tilly esterday, that in ceriain Bowery eating houses haunted by newsboys many ar-ticles of diet have more picturesque designations than elsewhere. Such, for example, as Hash—The Mystery.

Bread—The Necessary.

Coffee Minus Milk—Coffee in the Dark.

Go into any regular savings bank, and on days when Go into any regular savings bank and on days when crowds of depositors are there you will see the best representatives of the ranks of labor. Go into one of the down-town commercial banks and you will see, not the day laborer or mechanic, but the manufacturer and the merchant, or their clerks. The first set of banks a patronized by those who save little by little, and don't have big piles of money. The second set is used by those who, whether they actually own large fortunes or not, do, for the time, have big sums passing through their hands. These two kinds of banks have distinct species of patrons, and seldom does any one bank have their hands. These two kinds of banks have distinct species of patrons, and seldom does any one bank have many customers of more than its own particular kind. But there is one bank which, to a large extent, has furnished illustrations of the meeting of extremes on the bank floor. This is the Lincoln National, on Forty-second street, opposite the Grand Central Station. A Vesterbilt depository, to begin with, it is also the trun stocking of the underpaid school teacher. And, besides receiving the millions of the one and the single dollars of the others, it catches the courtern of headers. of the others, it catches the custom of business men of various intermediate financial importance. Hotel people, theatre proprietors, up-town merchants, weath; Murray Hill families, so to it, and, on the whole, its lists of depositors include people of all financial ranks. On of the directors saw a poorly dressed weman come in and get the balance due her on an eld deposit. The amount was less than \$5. At that same moment F W Vanderbils was there looking after some of his millions.

Morality achieved a great triumph this year in the annual competition in advertising calendars. The dublous lithographs of the wine, beer, and tobaccomen went off like hot cakes, of course, but nothing had such popularity as the calendar of a great gun-making from Its principal feature was a picture of a dying moose prone on a field of snow, with a hunter hastening to secure it. Thousands upon thousands were printed, and the New York office of the advertisers was stampeded by applicants for copies. One of the much sought privileges granted to stranger

in town is the right to mount to the top of the new Prod-uce Exchange and watch the ice-freighted currents of the harbor, the chilly Goddess of Liberty, the little mound of snow and flagstaffs called Governor's Island, and th multiform roofs of Gotham. The young dandles of the Exchange ingratiate themselves with the out-of-town ladies by the distribution of these passes. Outing, the outdoor magazine, is rumored to be about

o move from down town to a building on Fifth avenue which is to have one floor fitted up like a cinb roum as a rendezvous for amateur organizations of athletes cricketers, wheelmen, and whatever clae there may be Thus the transformation of Fifth avenue goes on with nereasing rapidity. What if Anthony Comstock should chance to drop int ne of the German restaurants anywhere down town

The German Hebrews who dine or lunch at them neve finish a meal without calling for a dice but and "chuck-ing" to see who shall pay for the drinks, the eigens, or the dinners. The meals in these places are literally eaten to the music of the rattling of dice, which is of course, as wrong as wrong can be-to those who think Dr. Chauncey M. Depew often attends dinners an

meetings from a sense of friendship or duty, but he i at work row on a speech that entiate all his heart an energy. Chicago is to have a grand howd-do over Washington's Birthday, and Mr. Depew is to speak there on the political mission of the United States. It will take seventy-two hours of his time to make the address and get back again, but he likes the subject more that he minds the bother. At the dinner of the New York Farmers, served by the

Cafe Savarin in the rooms of the Lawyers' Glub, on Thur-day evening last, the bill of fare included yellow-legged sulpe and fresh asparagus (hothouse grown). These New York Farmers are a band of exceedingly well-to-do per-sons, whose financial condition may be imagined as rather comfortable, in view of the fact that the aggre gate wealth represented by the thirty gentlemen who sa down at their tables on the occasion mentioned is close; down at their tables on the occasion mentioned in clearly computed at \$1,000,000,(a). Of course they osuid afford hothouse asparagus and hardly feel the cost.

Brainard G. Smith, the new associate professor of rheteric and cratory in Cornell University, is fast achieving a reputation in his department. He has already gives Cornell a better system of elocutionary instruction than it has ever had before. He possesses the confidence of the President and his associates in the faculty, and his wen the hearts of his students by his unpedagogical and yet effective methods in the class room. His experience se a New York newspaper man has given him a knowedge of the world and of men that is very rare among
college professors, and that exerts a potent charm over
the undergraduate mind.

When Vassar had a preparatory school under her own management in the college buildings there were many girls from all over the country who attended the school for a year or two, and then left to pose as Vassar College for a year or two, and then left to pose as Vassar College students and graduates. They may not have intended any wrong, but somehow or other the people with whom they came in contact got the idea that the erudition of the Vassar alumns must be rather limited if these slips of womanhood were specimens. This and other reasons induced the troatece last year to aboult the preparatory school in the college, and have there only the regular college students in the academic scientific, and special courses. The change has been made this year to the benefit of the institution. Where before there were 200 students, including those in both collegiate and preparatory departments there are now 200 in the collegiate courses, with prespects that next year will see the main ber increased. This is accepted as evidence by some that many have gone to Vassar since it has become wholly a college who otherwise might not have gone.